

Bikol languages

The **Bikol languages** or **Bicolano languages** are a group of Central Philippine languages spoken mostly in the Bicol Peninsula in the island of Luzon, the neighboring island province of Catanduanes and the island of Burias in Masbate. There is a dialect continuum between the Visayan languages and the Bikol languages; the two together are called the Bisakol languages.

Contents

Internal classification

Ethnologue
McFarland (1974)
Lobel (2000)

References

Sources

External links

Bikol	
Geographic distribution	Bicol Region
Linguistic classification	Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none">Malayo-Polynesian <ul style="list-style-type: none">Philippine <ul style="list-style-type: none">Greater Central Philippine <ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Philippine <ul style="list-style-type: none">Bikol
Subdivisions	Coastal Bikol <p>Inland Bikol</p> <p>Pandan Bikol</p>
ISO 639-2 / 5	bik
Glottolog	biko1240 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/biko1240) ^[1]

Internal classification

Ethnologue

The languages of Bikol grouped according to *Ethnologue* are:

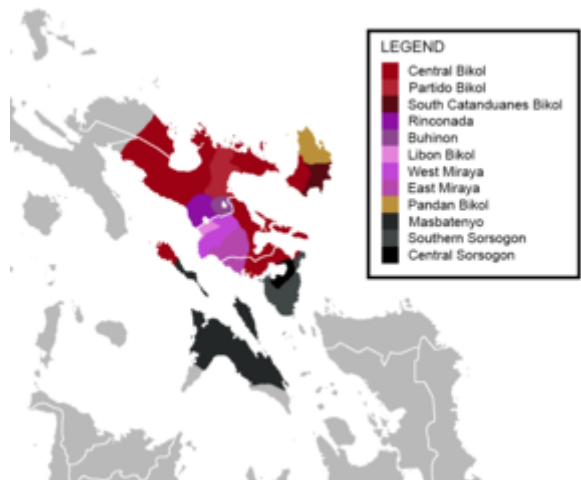
- Coastal Bikol (Northern)
 - Isarog Agta language
 - Mount Iraya Agta language
 - Central Bikol language
 - Canaman dialect (standard)
 - Naga City dialect
 - Partido dialect
 - Tabaco-Legazpi-Sorsogon (TLS) dialect
 - Daet dialect
 - Virac dialect
 - Southern Catanduanes Bikol language
- Inland Bikol (Southern)
 - Mount Iriga Agta language (extinct)
 - Albay Bikol languages



- Buhinon language
- Libon language
- West Miraya language
- East Miraya language
- Rinconada Bikol language
 - Highland / Sinabukid dialect
 - Agta variant
 - Iriga variant (standard)
 - Lakeside / Sinaranəw dialect
 - Baao variant
 - Bato variant
 - Bula-Pili variant
 - Nabua-Balatan variant
- Northern Catanduanes Bikol (Pandan Bikol)

Geographic extent of Bikol languages according to Ethnologue

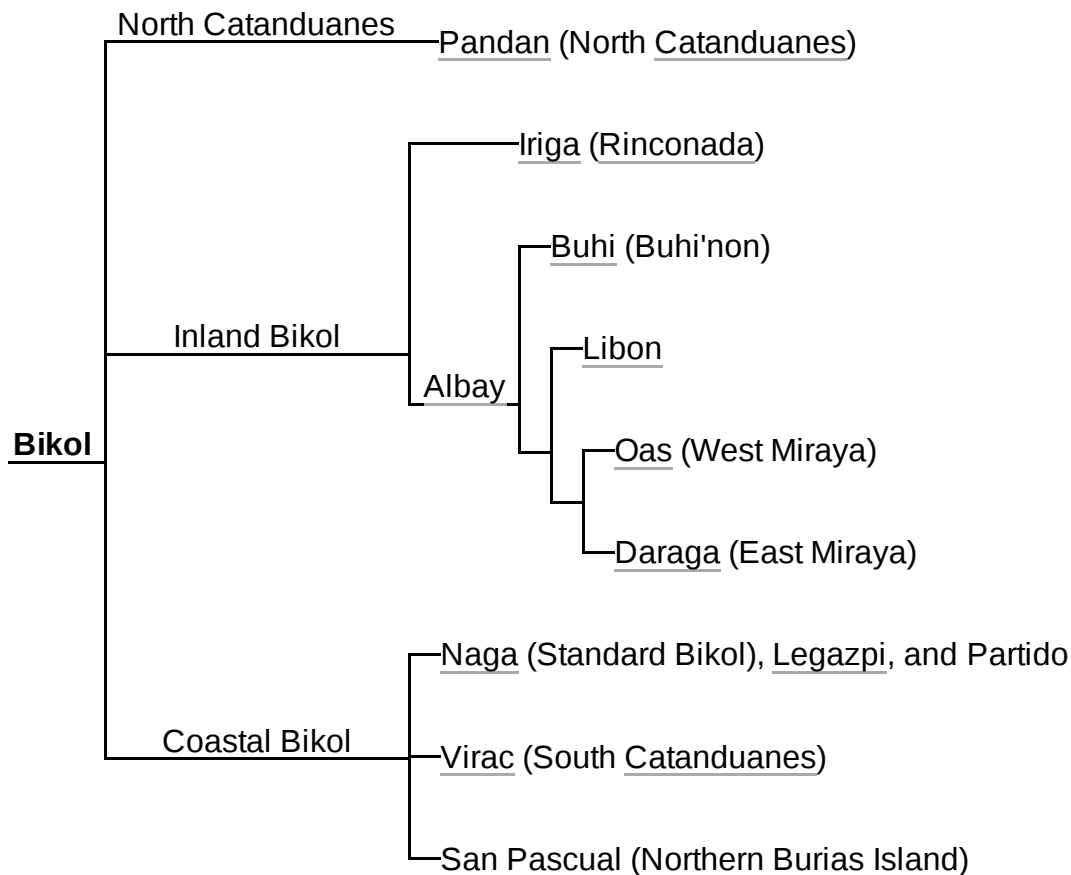
- Bikol proper
- Bisayan languages in the Bikol region



Geographic distribution of major Bikol languages and dialects across Bikol region; classification based on Lobel (2013)

McFarland (1974)

Curtis McFarland gives the following classification for the Bikol languages.^[2]



Lobel (2000)

While McFarland (1974) splits Bikol into 11 dialects, Lobel (2000) splits Bikol into 12 different dialects (including Partido Bikol, which McFarland does not differentiate) and 4 main branches.^[3]

■ Northern Coastal Bikol

1. **Central Standard** – Spoken primarily in Tabaco City, Legazpi City, and Naga City. Also recognized (and sometimes understood) in Daet, Camarines Norte and many other areas of Camarines Sur; San Pascual, Masbate on Burias Island; First District of Albay and other municipalities along the eastern coast of Albay, southwestern coast of Catanduanes, and northeastern Sorsogon.

1. Daet area variant
2. Naga City area variant
3. Catanduanes southern and northern town of San Andres and Caramoran and North Sorsogon

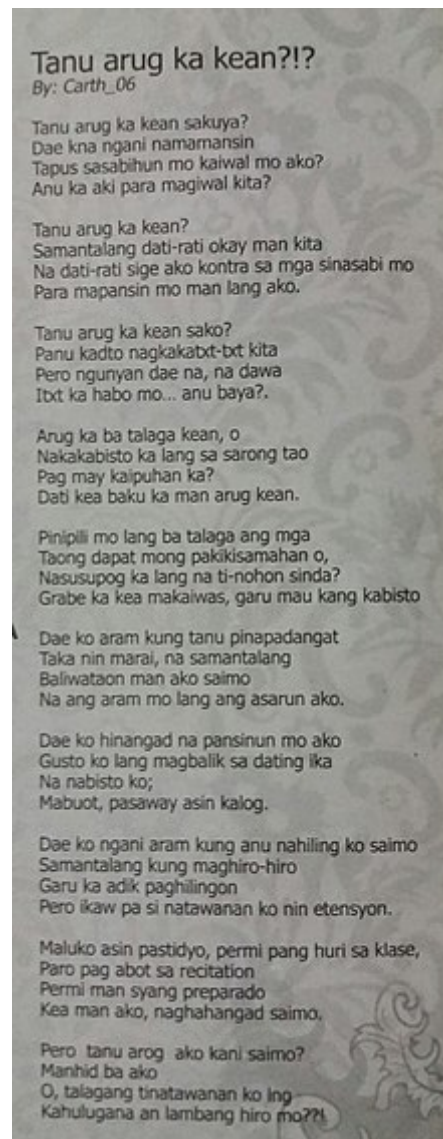
2. **Partido** – Spoken in the Camarines Sur municipalities of Ocampo, Goa, Tigaon, Lagonoy, Sagñay, and San Jose. This dialect has a mellow intonation and is heavily influenced by Rinconada Bikol/Rin̄konāda.

3. **South Catanduanes** – Spoken in the southern half of Catanduanes.

1. Virac area variant
2. Bato area variant
3. Baras area variant
4. San Miguel variant (transitional to North Catanduanes)

■ Southern Coastal and Inland Bikol

1. **Rinconada Bikol** – Spoken primarily in Iriga City, Baao;



A poem written in a Bikol dialect.



Clockwise from top-left: A signage barring people from hanging around the area; A signage barring vendors inside the churchyard; A signage reminding people of proper waste disposal; and a signage barring swimmers in Lake Bato. All were written in Coastal Bikol language (Naga-Legazpi variant).

Bula; Balatan; Baao; and Nabua, Camarines Sur. Also in Ocampo, Buhi and Pili in Camarines Sur and in parts of Polangui, Albay.

1. Lakeside Rinconada dialect (lacks /ə/ vowel)
2. Highland Rinconada dialect (with /ə/ vowel)
2. **Buhinon** – Spoken in Buhi, Camarines Sur. Contains features from both Bikol of Polangui and Iriga variant of Rinconada Bikol.
3. **Libon** – Spoken in Libon, Albay.
4. **West Miraya** – Spoken in Ligao City, Polangui, Oas, and Pio Duran, Albay.
5. **East Miraya** – Spoken in Guinobatan; Camalig; Daraga; Jovellar, Albay; Donsol and Pilar, Sorsogon.
 1. Central (Guinobatan)
 2. Far East (Camalig, Daraga)
 3. Southeast (Jovellar, Albay, Donsol, Pilar)

▪ **Northern Catanduanes**

1. **Pandan Bikol** – Spoken by about 80,000 people or the northern half of Catanduanes.
 1. Bagamanoc area variant
 2. Caramoran area variant (transitional to South Catanduanes)
 3. Gigmoto area variant (transitional to South Catanduanes)
 4. Pandan area variant
 5. Panganiban area variant
 6. Viga area variant

▪ **Bisakol**

1. **Central Sorsogon** – Spoken in Sorsogon City; Castilla; Casiguran; and Juban, Sorsogon.
 1. Castilla Sorsogon (mixed with Legazpi Bikol)
 2. Casiguran-Juban variant
2. **Southern Sorsogon** also known as Gubat language – Spoken in Gubat; Barcelona; Bulusan; Santa Magdalena; Matnog; Irosin; and Bulan, Sorsogon.
3. **Masbateño** – Spoken in Masbate City; Mobo; Uson; Dimasalang; Palanas; Masbate; Aroroy on the island of Masbate, all of Ticao Island, and Claveria on the southern half of Burias Island.
 1. Standard Masbateño
 2. Ticao Island variant

Some dialects of Southern Bikol have the close central unrounded vowel /ɨ/ as a reflex of Proto-Austronesian *e. However, Proto-Austronesian *e is realized as /o/ in Libon. Two Bikol dialects have unique additional consonants, namely Southern Catanduanes, which has an interdental lateral consonant /ɭ/ (also transcribed as ɭ̺),^{[4][5]} and Buhi-non, which has the voiced velar fricative /ɣ/.^[6]

References

1. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Bikol" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/biko1240>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
2. McFarland, Curtis D. The Dialects of the Bikol Area. Ph.D. dissertation. New Haven: Dept. of Linguistics, Yale University, 1974.

3. Lobel, Jason William, Tria, Wilmer Joseph S., and Carpio, Jose Maria Z. 2000. *An satuyang tataramon / A Study of the Bikol Language*. Naga City, Philippines: Lobel & Tria Partnership, Co.: Holy Rosary Minor Seminary.
4. "Language Documentation & Conservation, 2(1), June 2008: Olson, Machlan, and Amangao's notes from the field: Minangali (Kalinga) Digital Wordlist" (<https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/handle/10125/1772/olson.html>). *scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu*.
5. "Interdental Lateral" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180503181102/https://vagabonddrifter.wordpress.com/2012/03/17/interdental-lateral/>). March 17, 2012. Archived from the original (<https://vagabonddrifter.wordpress.com/2012/03/17/interdental-lateral/>) on May 3, 2018. Retrieved October 30, 2015.
6. Lobel, Jason. 2009. "Bikol". In *Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=F2SRqDzB50wC>), 158-161. Oxford: Elsevier.

Sources

- Lobel, Jason William; Tria, Wilmer Joseph S. and Carpio, Jose Maria Z. 2000. *An satuyang tataramon / A Study of the Bikol Language*. Naga City, Philippines: Lobel & Tria Partnership, Co.: Holy Rosary Minor Seminary.

External links

- [Translate Bikol \(http://bikoltranslator.blogspot.com\)](http://bikoltranslator.blogspot.com), an online English–Bikol and Bisakol languages translator.
 - [A Bikol language database](#) is available through the [Kaipuleohone](#) archive.
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bikol_languages&oldid=965544490"

This page was last edited on 1 July 2020, at 23:39 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.